

F 128

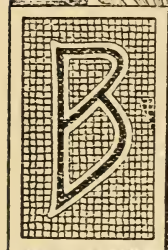
.47

.P62





Q258
245



BUSINESS



PLEASURE



Business ... AND Pleasure

AN ILLUSTRATED DESCRIPTION OF THE

CHIEF POINTS OF INTEREST

— IN —

NEW YORK CITY AND VICINITY

WHERE A FEW SPARE HOURS

CAN BE BOTH PLEASANTLY AND PROFITABLY SPENT

TOGETHER WITH A LIST OF

**Enterprising and Trustworthy
Business Houses**

WHO LEAD THE TRADE IN THEIR RESPECTIVE LINES
OF BUSINESS

PUBLISHED AND ENTERED AT THE OFFICE OF THE
LIBRARIAN OF CONGRESS, 1891, BY THE

ILLUSTRO ENGRAVING CO.

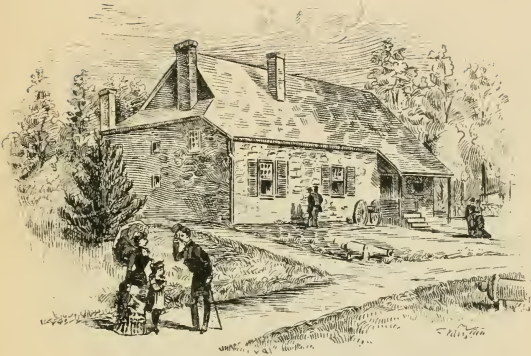
8 ACADEMY ST., NEWARK, N. J.

*By Grant
H.
P. ...*

CONGRESS
MAY 13 1891
10534 W

F128
47
P62

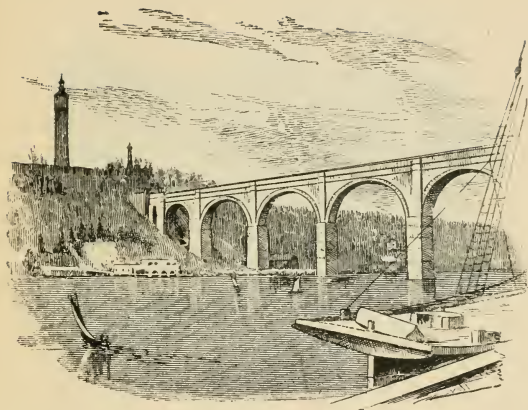
F128
47
P62



Washington's Headquarters

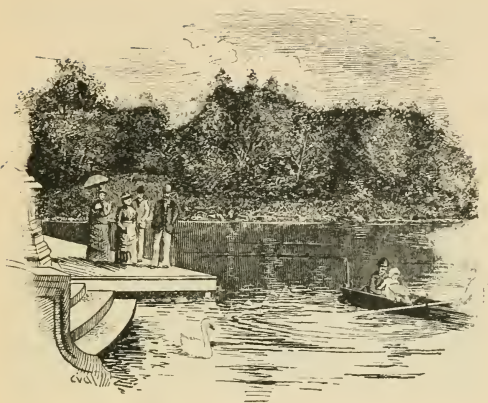
AT NEWBURGH ON THE HUDSON

Historical reminiscences abound along the entire length of the Hudson, but nowhere are they so faithfully cherished as at Newburgh. Situated on the heights overlooking Newburgh Bay, four miles above Cornwall, stands the last of the many famous houses occupied by Washington as a headquarters during the Revolution. It is an old stone house with low walls, sheltered beneath a great overhanging roof, and is now used as a museum of Revolutionary relics, filled with memories of the commander and his gracious wife, of the worthy Lafayette, Baron Steuben and many others. West Shore railroad and Hudson River boats.



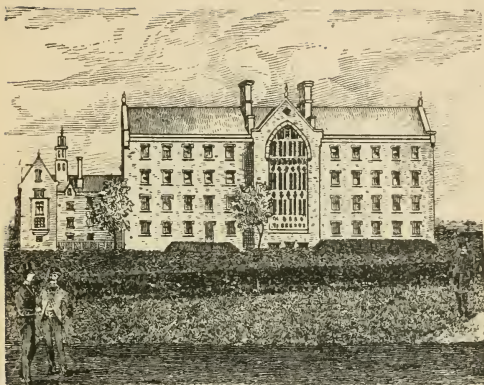
High Bridge

Was built for the purpose of conveying the pipes of the Croton Aqueduct across the Harlem river and valley at 175th street. It is about a quarter mile long, supported by thirteen arches resting on granite piers 121 feet in height. A foot-path enables pedestrians to walk over it. A short distance north of High Bridge is the new Washington Bridge, crossing the river at 181st street. It is nearly double the length of High Bridge, constructed principally of steel. It cost two and a half millions. These bridges are accessible via 6th and 9th avenue elevated to 155th street, thence by the Northern Railway, which connects.



Central Park

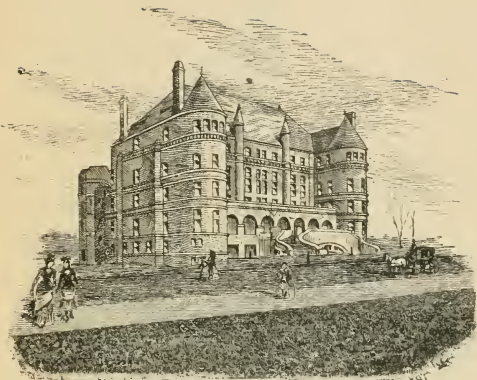
What is now one of the most beautiful parks in the world, was at one time a barren waste. In 1857 the work of converting this land into the park was commenced. It extends from 59th street north to 110th street, between 5th and 8th avenues, two and a half miles long by one-half mile wide. The lakes of the park add greatly to its beauty. The park contains thirty-five buildings, devoted to various purposes, among which are the museum and menagerie. Central Park is visited at all seasons of the year, but especially in summer is it a centre of attraction. Belvedere, located on the reservoir near 79th street, is the highest point. Carriages can be procured at the 5th and 8th avenue entrances, for a trip through the park and return, twenty-five cents.



Blackwell's Island

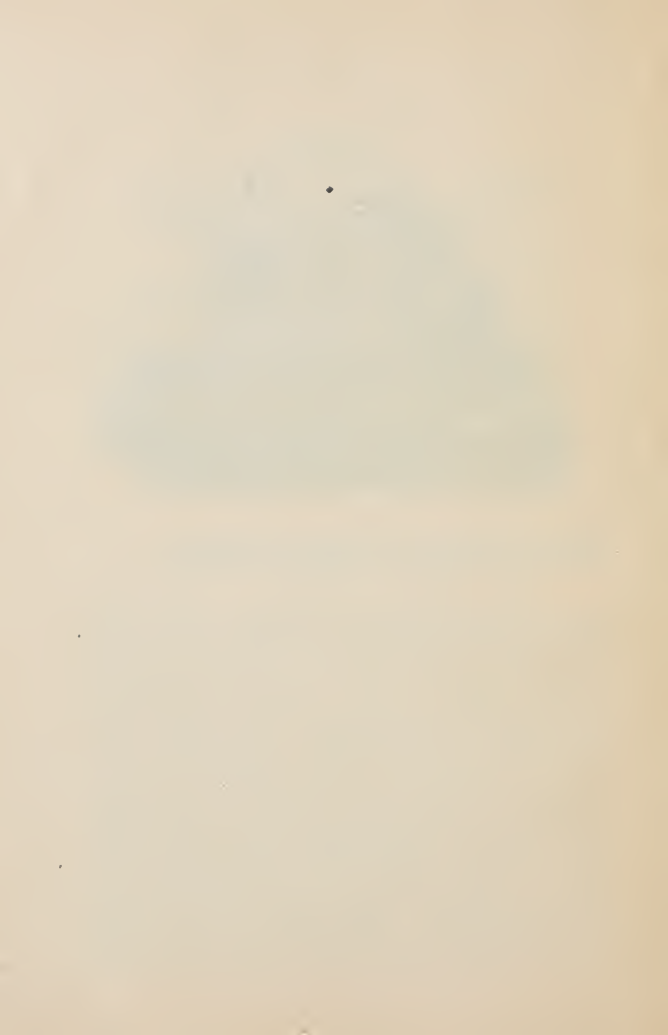
IN THE EAST RIVER, BEGINNING AT 50th STREET AND EXTENDING NORTHWARD TO 85th STREET.

It is a narrow strip of land of one hundred acres, upon which are the penitentiary, work-house (which is shown in the illustration), alms house, lunatic asylum, hospital for incurables, blind asylum, charity hospital, and convalescent hospital. The buildings are of granite quarried on the island, and were built by the convicts. Farming and gardening is also carried on by the convicts. The entire population of the island generally exceeds six thousand persons, over a thousand of whom are confined in the penitentiary. To visit the island a pass must be obtained from the Commissioners of Charities and Correction, corner 3rd avenue and 11th street. Boat from foot of East 26th street at 10:30 a.m. and 1:30 p.m.



American Museum of Natural History

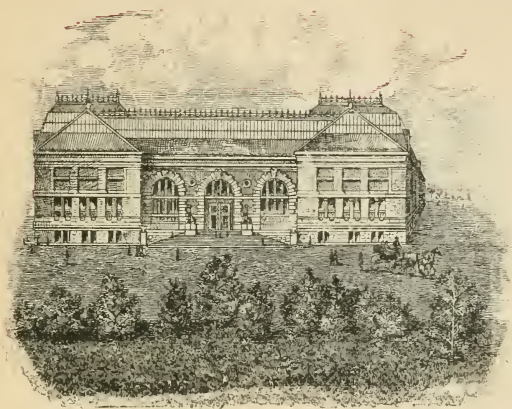
This building is situated on Manhattan square, between 8th and 9th avenues. The lower floor contains mounted specimens of mammalia, and also a beautiful collection of North American woods. The second floor contains an almost endless variety of mounted birds. The gallery is set apart for archæological objects, implements from the Pacific islands, carved war clubs; etc., pottery made by the Indians and other races. The third floor contains paleontological and other specimens. The Jay collection of shells, presented by Miss C. L. Wolfe as a memorial of her father, is an important feature. The museum can be reached by 6th and 9th avenue elevated to 81st street station.





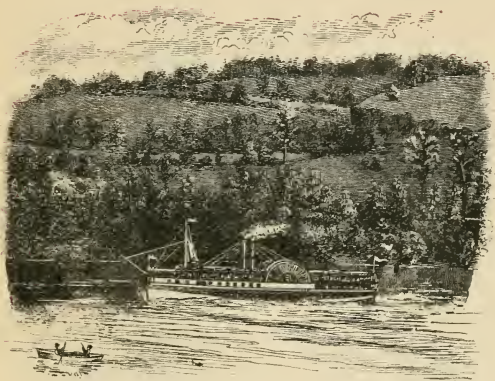
The Obelisk

The chief point of interest in connection with this monument is its extreme age, having been made fifteen centuries before Christ. This same stone was doubtless viewed by Moses. It was presented to the city of New York by the khedive of Egypt, the expense of bringing it from its former site near Alexandria being borne by the late William H. Vanderbilt. Lieutenant-Commodore H. H. Goringe, U. S. Navy, was placed in charge, and he designed heavy and massive machinery for the purpose. Three sides of the obelisk bear inscriptions, the fourth side being no longer legible. It stands in Central Park, opposite the Metropolitan Museum of Art.



Metropolitan Museum of Art

Situated in the Park, near 84th street, is a red brick building with granite trimmings, the first portion of which was erected in 1879, in such a manner that additions can be made at any time, as the needs of the museum demand. The entrance is on the south side. The first floor contains a collection of ancient and modern statuary, mummies, bronzes, musical instruments, etc. The second floor is devoted principally to paintings, among which are the Catherine Wolfe collection, the *Horse Fair*, and works by Meissonier and other famous artists, both ancient and modern. Also cabinets of gold and silver objects, and every variety of precious stone. It is open to the public free of charge four days in the week — Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday — also holidays; other days, twenty-five cents admission. 84th street station 3rd avenue elevated.



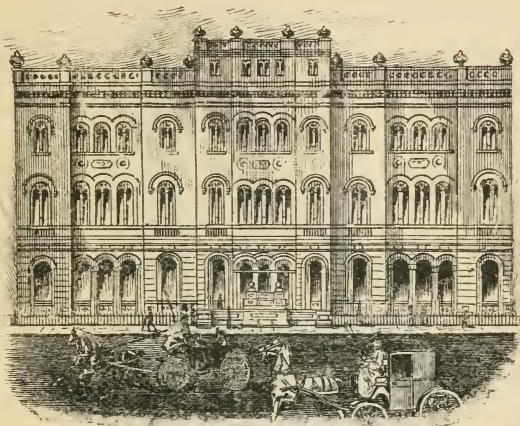
Riverside Park

Is a strip of land five hundred feet wide and three miles long, located between the Hudson River and Riverside avenue, from 72nd to 130th street. It contains about 175 acres. The upper portion, known as Claremont, has become of great interest from being the last resting place of General U. S. Grant, who was interred there with military honors August 8, 1885. The park being on a hillside, beautiful views can be had, from any part of the place, of the Hudson, and opposite hills. The vicinity of the park is becoming very desirable as a place of residence, and promises in time to out-do even 5th avenue in magnificent dwellings. 72nd street station of the 9th avenue elevated is within short distance.



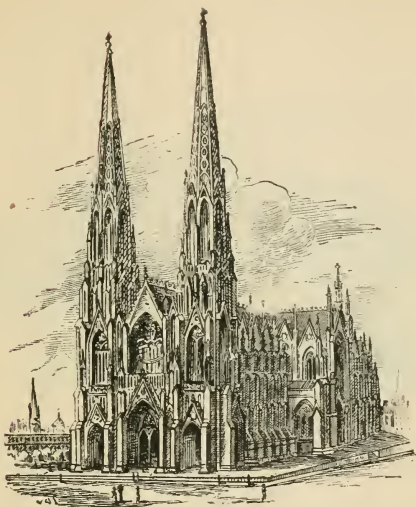
Grand Central Depot

This is the only passenger railway depot in New York city. Besides the New York Central there are two other roads using this depot—the New York, New Haven and Hartford, and the New York and Harlem also use it. There is an immense space covered with a glass roof, two hundred and forty feet wide, under which twelve trains of twelve cars each can find room at the same time. Nearly one hundred and fifty trains arrive and depart daily, necessitating the most systematic caution in their movement. The principal offices are on the west and south sides of the building; the passenger waiting rooms, ticket offices, etc., of the New Haven road are on the south side, those for the Harlem road being on the west side, and those for the Hudson River and New York Central are north of the Harlem offices. The building extends from 42nd street to 45th street, between 4th and Vanderbilt avenues.



Astor Library

Is situated on Lafayette place, and is a building of brown stone and brick in the Romanesque style. It was founded by John Jacob Astor, who died in 1848 leaving \$400,000 for the purpose, since which time the Astor family have contributed more than a million and a quarter for its maintenance. The principal floor is divided into three halls; the central hall contains catalogues, the other two being the reading rooms. The library contains in all about 300,000 volumes, which are accessible to the public from 9 a.m. until 5 p.m. No books lent out. A number of ancient Greek and Latin manuscripts, the gift of Mr. Astor, are to be found here, and will be shown by the librarian on application. Broadway surface line to West 4th street.



St. Patrick's Cathedral

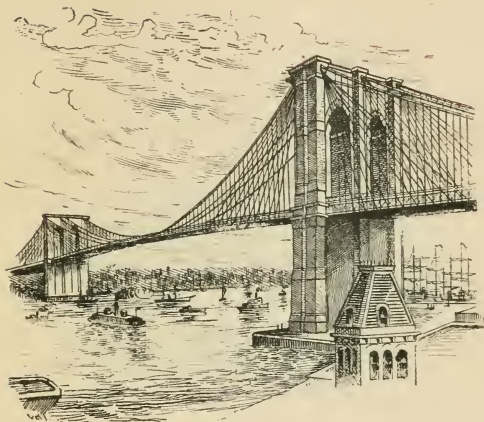
This is considered by many to be the finest building of its kind in the United States. The architect was James Renwick. The building was commenced in 1858, and was dedicated Sunday, May 25, 1879, by Cardinal McCloskey. Its cost up to the present time has been two million. The height of spires is 330 feet. It is built of white marble. The interior is very magnificently finished, massive white marble columns supporting the ceiling. The high altar is forty feet high, also of white marble, inlaid with many precious stones, and was constructed in Italy. Sunday the cathedral is open all day; week days until six p.m. It is located on 5th avenue between 50th and 51st streets.





The Tombs, or City Prison

The architecture of this building is of a strictly Egyptian character, and though rather gloomy in appearance is still a very imposing structure. It is built of granite, and was erected about 1840. The location was at one time a swamp. Its gloomy appearance and the marshy, disagreeable condition of its site, caused it to be called the Tombs. The main entrance is on Centre street, with Leonard and Franklin on the north and south. Many noted criminals have been confined and executed here. The interior of the prison is more of a series of buildings than a single structure. It can be visited on application to the Commissioners of Charities and Correction, corner 3rd avenue and 11th street.



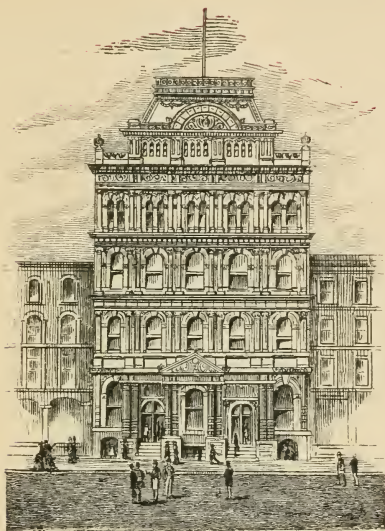
East River Bridge

This structure is the greatest engineering feat of the nineteenth century, and one of the wonders of the world. Its massive towers with their foundation 80 feet below the surface of the water, are more wonderful than the pyramids of Egypt, and will probably remain standing when all traces of New York have been obliterated by time. Its construction was begun January 3, 1870, and completed May 24, 1883. The original contractor, John A. Roebling, did not live to see the first stone laid, his death being due to an accident. The cost was \$15,000,000. It is more than a mile long, towers 272 feet above tide-water. About 100,000 persons cross daily.



Produce Exchange

Is a fine example of the Italian Renaissance style of architecture ; built of brick and terra cotta, with a base of granite, and a clock tower 200 feet in height. The building is 307 feet long by 150 feet wide. The organization is the largest of its kind in the world, with a membership of three thousand. The building was finished in 1884, and is one of the most imposing buildings in New York. The main hall presents busy scenes during business hours, and is the field of enormous business transactions. The Exchange covers the square bounded by Whitehall, Beaver, New and Stone streets. Visitors admitted to the tower by obtaining a pass at the superintendent's office.



Stock Exchange

A building in the style of the French Renaissance, of white marble with colored granite columns and trimmings. Situated on Broad and New streets. It is devoted to the purchase and sale of stocks, bonds, etc. During business hours, scenes of the wildest confusion are of frequent occurrence on the floor; the air is rent by discordant shrieks and yells, the speculators, with fierce gestures and uplifted hands, shout themselves hoarse in their efforts to be heard in bidding for desired stock. Open from 10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Visitors admitted to the gallery at all times.



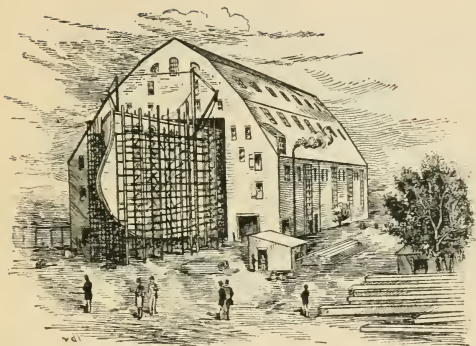
The Pulitzer Building

On Park Row, adjoining the East River Bridge, is the highest office building in New York. From the dome the horizon can be seen forty-five miles away. The architecture is of the Renaissance order, with a tendency to Venetian detail. Plans drawn by George B. Post, also the architect of the Equitable and Produce buildings. A view from the lantern or top of the Pulitzer building will well repay the visitor. Free at all times.



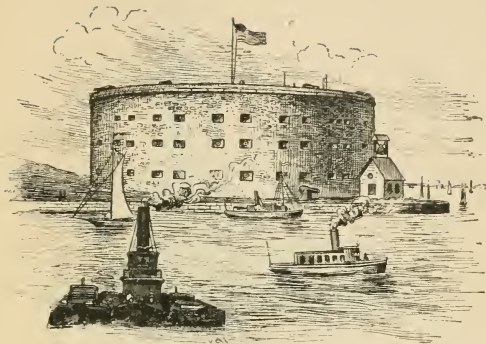
Trinity Church

The present structure was built in 1846, and is the oldest church organization in New York. The architecture is of the Gothic order, and presents a very striking appearance. It is built of brown sandstone. The land was granted by the English Government in 1697. The first church was completed in the same year, and was destroyed in the fire of 1776. Another structure, then built, was pulled down to make way for the present one. The altar and reredos were erected by the sons of the late William B. Astor as a memorial. The churchyard contains many interesting gravestones. Located on Broadway, at the head of Wall street. Generally open during the day to visitors.



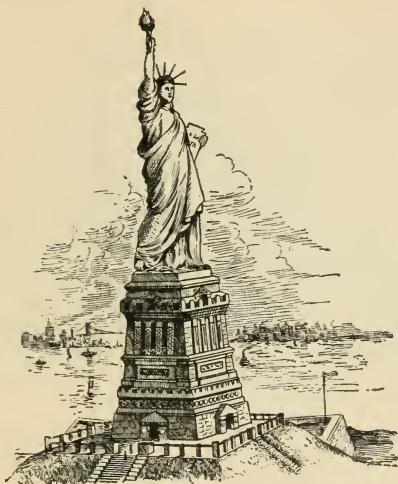
Navy Yard

At Brooklyn, is the principal naval station in the country. It is located on Wallabout Bay. The yard contains 142 acres, and has more than a mile of the best wharfage in the harbor. The main feature of attraction is the immense dry dock, which is a most remarkable structure, costing \$2,500,000. The Naval Lyceum, founded in 1833 by officers of the navy, contains a large collection of interesting curiosities and geological cabinets. The Naval Hospital, a fine building, has accommodations for five hundred patients. Horse-car from the bridge will take you to yard in ten minutes.



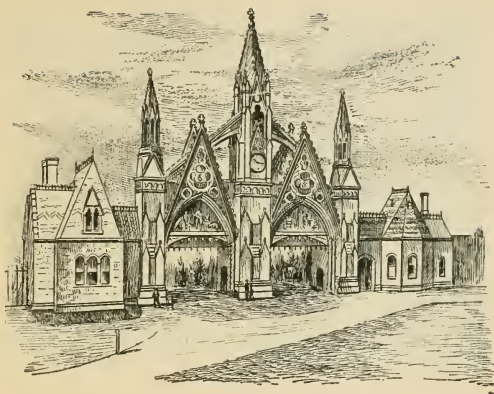
Governor's Island

Is situated in the upper part of New York Harbor, about 150 rods off the extreme end of New York City. It belongs to the government, and is used only for military purposes. The headquarters of the Military Department of the Atlantic have recently been placed here. There are a number of buildings on the island; the one shown in the illustration is known as Castle William, and was built in 1811. A large collection of war relics, etc., can be seen in one of the buildings. On the south side of the island every precaution has been taken for immediate action in case of a sudden war. Small steamer makes regular trips from the Battery every half hour.



Statue of Liberty

Stands on Bedloe's Island, about two miles from the Battery. It is 305 feet high, the figure alone being 151 feet. A stairway leads up the entire distance from the base to the torch in the outstretched hand. Around the torch there is a balcony from which a grand view is obtained. A number of powerful electric lamps are fixed in the torch, and the base is also lighted by electricity. An idea of the size of the statue can be gained from the fact that the nose is more than three feet long. A steamer makes trips from the Battery every hour. Fare round trip twenty-five cents.



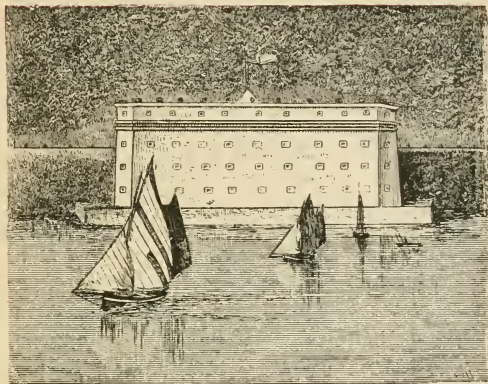
Greenwood Cemetery

Is situated in Flatbush, in South Brooklyn. It is about one mile square, and contains at present about half a million graves. There are five entrances, the principal one being the north entrance. It has over twenty-two miles of substantial stone-bedded avenues, and eighteen miles of concrete paths. There are many objects of interest, among which are: the receiving tomb at Arbor Water, which is capable of holding fifteen hundred bodies; the monument and bronze bust of Horace Greely; the soldiers' monument; and the shelter house for the convenience of visitors. Take Hamilton Ferry, the distance being from the Brooklyn landing two and one-half miles.



Prospect Park

Is situated on an elevated ridge in the southern part of Brooklyn. Many think it superior to Central Park. It is an historical spot, the greater part of the battle of Long Island having been fought here, in commemoration of which a tablet has been erected in Battle Pass. The work of laying out the park was commenced in 1866, the site itself costing \$5,000,000. The area of ground covered is 560 acres. Flatbush avenue is the principal entrance. The rambles and pathways, of which there are nine miles, are amply provided with drinking fountains, rustic shelters and arbors. Saturday afternoons music is furnished by the city. Flatbush avenue cars from Fulton Ferry. Park carriages for twenty-five cents will show the points of interest.



Fort Wadsworth

One of the most extensive and picturesque views of New York Harbor, the "Narrows" and Lower Bay, can be obtained from the hills back of Fort Wadsworth. This is another of the government's reservations, and is located on Staten Island opposite Fort Hamilton. It is a triple casemate of granite, and is named in honor of a distinguished officer who fell in the Civil War. Fort Tompkins is the works on top of the hills, and is 160 feet above sea level. The reservation contains 110 acres of ground, and offers facilities for a good half day's outing. Take Staten Island Ferry, and transfer to Rapid Transit Railroad direct to the fort.

New York Theatres

Academy of Music, Irving place and 14th st.
Amberg's Theatre, 15th st. and Irving place.
Bijou Opera House, Broadway and 31st st.
Broadway, Broadway and 41st st.
Casino, Broadway and 39th st.
Daly's Theatre, Broadway and 30th st.
Dockstader's, Broadway and 29th st.
Eden Musée, W. 23rd st., 5th and 6th aves.
Fifth Avenue Theatre, W. 28th st. near Broadway.
Fourteenth St. Theatre, 14th st. near 6th ave.
Grand Opera House, 8th ave. and 23rd st.
Hammerstein's Opera House, 125th st. and 7th ave.
Harrigan's Park Theatre, 35th st. near 6th ave.
Harry Miner's Theatre, Bowery and Broome st.
Lyceum Theatre, 4th ave. and 23rd st.
Madison Square Theatre, 4th ave. and 24th st.
Metropolitan Opera House, Broadway and 39th st.
Niblo's Garden, 580 Broadway.
Palmer's Theatre, Broadway and 30th st.
Park Theatre, Broadway and 35th st.
Proctor's, 23rd st. near 6th ave.
Standard Theatre, 32nd st. and Broadway.
Star Theatre, cor. Broadway and 13th st.
Theatre Comique, 125th st., Harlem, bet. Lexington and 3rd aves.
Tony Pastor's, 14th st. near 3rd ave.
Union Square Theatre, E. 14th st. near Broadway.

H 107 89 11

Prices vary according to the attractions, but range from 50 cents for the upper circle to \$1.50 for the orchestra, or dress circle.





HECKMAN
BINDERY INC.



NOV 89

N. MANCHESTER,
INDIANA 46962



LIBRARY OF CONGRESS



0 014 221 665 6